Short Alcohol Dependence Data (SADD)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	The SADD questionnaire was derived from the Alcohol Dependence Data (ADD) questionnaire. More narrowly focused than the ADD, the SADD was also intended to be easier and faster to use than previous measures. As reported in the original publication (Raistrick, Dunbar, & Davidson, 1983), the SADD was designed to be "(i) suitable for patients seeking help with a drinking problem; (ii) a measure of present state dependence; (iii) sensitive across the full range of dependence; (iv) sensitive to change over time; and (v) relatively free of sociocultural influence" (p.90).
TARGET POPULATION	⊠ Adults
	Adolescents
	Groups for which this instrument might be especially helpful?
	The scale is aimed at the general adult substance-abusing population, focusing primarily on those who are mildly to moderately dependent. The SADD is commonly used with male and female clients of addictions treatment programs, although some studies have used the SADD with nontreatment samples.
ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES	Number of items: 15
	Number of subscales:
	Format(s): \boxtimes Pencil-and-paper self-administered
	Observation
	☐ Computer self-administered
	☐ Other
	Time required for administration: 2 to 5 minutes
	Administered by: Self or interviewer
	Training required for administration? \square yes \boxtimes no
SCORING	Time required to score/interpret: 5 minutes
	Scored by: Administrator
	Computerized scoring or interpretation available? \square yes \boxtimes no
	Norms available? ⊠ yes □ no
	Instrument normed on subgroups? \boxtimes yes \square no
	Which groups? Young male offenders

PSYCHOMETRICS	Have reliability studies been done? \boxtimes yes \square no
	What measure(s) of reliability was used?
	⊠ Test-retest
	⊠ Split half
	☐ Internal consistency
	Have validity studies been done? \boxtimes yes \square no
	What measures of validity have been derived?
	⊠ Content
	☐ Criterion (predictive, concurrent, "postdictive")
	⊠ Construct
SOURCE, COST AND COPYRIGHT ISSUES	Copyright: ⊠ yes □ no
	Cost: None
	Source: Duncan Raistrick
	Leeds Addiction Unit
	19 Springfield Mount Leeds LS2 9NG
	United Kingdom
	Fax: 0113 295 1310
SOURCE REFERENCE	Raistrick, D.S., Dunbar, G. & Davidson, R.J. (1983). Development of a questionnaire to measure alcohol dependence. <i>British Journal of Addiction</i> , 78, 89-95.
SUPPORTING REFERENCES	Alcohol Research and Health (2000). Research refines alcoholism treatment options, 24(1), 53-61.
	McMurran, M., Hollin, C.R. & Bowen, A. (1990). Consistency of alcohol self-report measures in a male young offender population. <i>British Journal of Addiction, 85</i> , 205-208.
	Davidson, R. Bunting, B. & Raistrick, D. (1989). The homogeneity of the alcohol dependence syndrome: A factor analysis of the SADD questionnaire. <i>British Journal of Addiction</i> , 84, 907-915.
	Gorman, D.M., Duffy, S.W. Raine, S. & Taylor, C.L. (1989). Level of agreement between questionnaire measures of alcohol dependence, alcoholism and problem drinking in a sample presenting at a specialist alcohol treatment service. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 24, 227-232.
	McMurran, M. & Hollin, C.R. (1989). The Short Alcohol Dependence Data (SADD) questionnaire: Norms and reliability data for male young offenders. <i>British Journal of Addiction</i> , 84, 315-317.
	Davidson, R. & Raistrick, D. (1986). The validity of the Short Alcohol Dependence Data (SADD) Questionnaire: A short self-report questionnaire for the assessment of alcohol dependence. <i>British Journal of Addiction</i> , 81, 217-222.